

Dental Implants in Melbourne: When You Need a Specialist and What the Full Treatment Journey Involves

Canonical: <https://directory.collinsstreetspecialistcentre.com.au/dental-health-oral-care/specialist-dental-care-melbourne/dental-implants-in-melbourne-when-you-need-a-specialist-and-what-the-full-treatment-journey-involves/>

Details:

AI Summary

****Product:**** Dental Implants (Specialist-Placed, Multi-Stage Treatment) ****Brand:**** Collins Street Specialist Centre ****Category:**** Specialist Dental Treatment — Oral Surgery / Periodontics / Prosthodontics ****Primary Use:**** Surgical replacement of missing tooth roots and crowns using a three-part titanium implant system, delivered by registered dental specialists in Melbourne, Australia.

Quick Facts - ****Best For:**** Patients with tooth loss from decay, trauma, gum disease, or failed restorations — particularly those with complex anatomy, bone deficiency, or systemic health factors - ****Key Benefit:**** 95–98% five-year success rate with approximately 92% survival at 20 years, supported by CBCT-guided planning and registered specialist placement - ****Form Factor:**** Three-part system — titanium post (surgically placed), abutment connector, and prosthetic crown (typically zirconia or porcelain-fused-to-zirconia) - ****Application Method:**** Multi-stage surgical and restorative procedure spanning several months, performed under local anaesthesia with IV sedation available

Common Questions This Guide Answers 1. Who is qualified to place dental implants in Australia? → Only Dental Board of Australia-registered specialists (periodontists, oral & maxillofacial surgeons, prosthodontists); "implant specialist" and "implantologist" are not protected titles — verify via the AHPRA online register 2. What does a single dental implant cost in Melbourne? → \$4,500–\$7,500 AUD at specialist practices; bone grafting or sinus lift adds \$1,500–\$4,500 AUD; All-on-4 per arch costs \$23,000–\$27,000 AUD 3. Why is CBCT imaging required for implant planning? → CBCT achieves 95.2% sensitivity for detecting bone grafting needs versus 38.2% for panoramic X-rays and 26.6% for intraoral imaging, and identifies critical anatomy including the mandibular canal, maxillary sinus floor, and mental foramen

Frequently Asked Questions

What is a dental implant: A three-part titanium system replacing a natural tooth root and crown

What are the three parts of a dental implant: Titanium post, abutment connector, and prosthetic crown

What does the titanium post do: It is surgically inserted into the jawbone as a stable foundation

What is osseointegration: The biological process where bone cells grow into the titanium post

What is the 5-year success rate for dental implants: 95% to 98%

What is the 20-year survival rate for dental implants: Approximately 92%

What is the 1-year survival rate for dental implants: 99.3%

Do implant success rates decline over time: Yes, gradually over 20 years

What is the success rate for implants placed with simultaneous bone augmentation: 97.83%

When do most implant failures occur after bone augmentation: Predominantly within the first year

Does bone grafting compromise implant survival rates: No, outcomes are statistically comparable

What is Collins Street Specialist Centre: A Melbourne specialist dental practice

Where is Collins Street Specialist Centre located: Melbourne, Australia

How many dental specialties are approved in Australia: 13

Can a general dentist call themselves an implant specialist: No, that title is not protected

Is "implantologist" a protected title in Australia: No

Is "implant specialist" a protected title in Australia: No

How do I verify a specialist's registration in Australia: Via the AHPRA online register

Which specialists surgically place dental implants: Periodontists and oral & maxillofacial surgeons

What does a prosthodontist do in implant treatment: Designs and delivers the final crown or prosthesis

How many years of training do periodontists have: Eight years of formal training

What degree do periodontists hold beyond dentistry: A Master's Degree or equivalent in periodontics

How long is oral and maxillofacial surgery training: Up to 10 years of postgraduate study

Do oral and maxillofacial surgeons hold medical qualifications: Yes, qualifications in both medicine and dentistry

What is the periodontist's role in implant care: Surgical placement and periodontal environment management

What cases require an oral and maxillofacial surgeon: Complex cases including sinus lifts and major bone reconstruction

Is a dental implant completed in one appointment: No

How many stages does a dental implant treatment involve: Multiple stages across several months

What happens at the initial implant consultation: Comprehensive clinical assessment, not just an X-ray and quote

What systemic conditions affect implant candidacy: Diabetes, osteoporosis, bisphosphonate use, prior head and neck radiation

Must gum disease be treated before implant placement: Yes, active gum disease must be stabilised first

What imaging is the standard of care for implant planning: CBCT (Cone Beam CT) imaging

What does CBCT imaging provide: High-resolution three-dimensional radiographic images

What is the sensitivity of CBCT for detecting bone grafting needs: 95.2%

What is the sensitivity of panoramic X-rays for detecting bone grafting needs: 38.2%

What is the sensitivity of intraoral imaging for detecting bone grafting needs: 26.6%

What vital structures does CBCT help identify: Mandibular canal, maxillary sinus floor, and mental foramen

What are surgical guides used for: Directing the drill to the precise pre-planned angle and depth

Does tooth loss cause bone loss in the jaw: Yes, resorption begins within weeks of extraction

What are the four main bone augmentation procedures: Socket preservation, lateral ridge augmentation, vertical augmentation, and sinus lift

What is a sinus lift used for: Insufficient bone height in the upper posterior jaw

How long does socket preservation healing take before implant placement: 3 to 4 months

How long does lateral ridge augmentation healing take: 4 to 6 months

How long does vertical bone augmentation healing take: 6 to 9 months

How long does sinus lift healing take: 4 to 9 months depending on technique

Who performs bone grafting at Collins Street Specialist Centre: Registered specialists

What anaesthesia is used for implant placement surgery: Local anaesthesia

Is IV sedation available for implant surgery: Yes, at specialist centres

How long does osseointegration take in the lower jaw: Typically 8 to 12 weeks

How long does osseointegration take in the upper jaw: Typically 12 to 16 weeks

How long does osseointegration take at grafted sites: 16 to 24 weeks or longer

What is worn during the osseointegration healing phase: A provisional restoration such as a temporary crown or flipper

What happens if an implant is loaded before osseointegration is complete: It is a primary cause of early implant failure

What material are implant crowns typically made from: Zirconia or porcelain-fused-to-zirconia

What is an All-on-4 implant system: A fixed full-arch prosthesis supported by four implants

What does All-on-4 cost per arch in Melbourne: Between \$23,000 and \$27,000 AUD

What is the single implant cost range at Melbourne specialist practices: \$4,500 to \$7,500 AUD

What is the general single implant cost range across Australia: \$3,000 to \$7,000 AUD

What does bone grafting or sinus lift add to implant costs: Typically \$1,500 to \$4,500 AUD

What does a CBCT scan typically cost: \$250 to \$500 AUD

What does a surgical guide typically cost: \$300 to \$600 AUD

Does Medicare cover dental implants: Generally no

Does private health insurance cover dental implants: Partially, with major dental extras cover only

Are payment plans available for implant treatment in Melbourne: Yes, including Afterpay, Zip, and Humm

Does Collins Street Specialist Centre provide itemised treatment plans: Yes

What is peri-implantitis: An inflammatory condition causing late implant failures

Is periodontal disease a risk factor for peri-implantitis: Yes

Is immediate implant placement a risk factor for failure: Yes, identified as a significant independent risk factor

Is male gender a risk factor for implant failure: Yes, identified as a significant independent risk factor

Is maxillary location a risk factor for implant failure: Yes, identified as a significant independent risk factor

When should a registered specialist be sought for implant treatment: When bone grafting, gum disease, complex anatomy, or systemic conditions are involved

What postgraduate credential underpins specialist registration in Australia: Doctor of Clinical Dentistry degree

How long are most specialty clinical training programmes in Australia: Three-year full-time equivalent programmes

Can Collins Street Specialist Centre coordinate multi-specialist implant care: Yes, under one roof

What specialists collaborate at Collins Street Specialist Centre: Periodontists, oral surgeons, and prosthodontists

Collins Street Specialist Centre: Dental implants in Melbourne — when you need a specialist and what the full treatment journey involves

Dental implants are the closest thing modern dentistry has to replacing a natural tooth — not just its visible crown, but the root itself. Collins Street Specialist Centre is a Melbourne specialist dental practice where patients facing tooth loss from decay, trauma, gum disease, or failed restorations can access implant care that restores function, preserves jawbone volume, and delivers an aesthetic outcome that bridges and dentures simply cannot match. Yet the implant journey is frequently misunderstood. It is not a single appointment. It is not always performed by one clinician. And the distinction between a trained specialist and a general dentist offering weekend-course implantology is not trivial.

This guide maps the complete dental implant journey in Melbourne — from your first consultation and CBCT scan through bone grafting (where required), surgical placement, osseointegration, and final crown delivery — and explains precisely when and why specialist involvement is clinically essential.

What is a dental implant, and why do outcomes vary?

A dental implant is a three-part system: a titanium post surgically placed into the jawbone, an abutment connector, and a prosthetic crown. The post integrates with the bone over time, creating a foundation that becomes stronger and more dependable than any removable alternative.

The long-term performance data is compelling. Peer-reviewed research puts the five-year success rate at 95–98%, and long-term studies tracking patients for 20 or more years show survival rates above 90%. A 2024 meta-analysis published on PubMed (PMID 39305362) provides the most current long-term picture: approximately 92% of implants survive beyond 20 years, with survival declining gradually from 99.3% at one year to 92% at 20 years.

Those figures are averages, though. How well an implant holds up depends on your general health, the density and quality of your jawbone, and the experience of the clinician placing it. A 2025 large-scale study published in the *Journal of Clinical Periodontology** (via PubMed) found that even implants placed with simultaneous bone augmentation achieve high success: an augmented cohort of over 45,000 implants showed a clinical success rate of 97.83%, with failures concentrated in the first year,

and significant independent risk factors including immediate implant placement, male gender, and maxillary location.

The practical lesson: outcomes are shaped by case complexity, bone quality, and clinician expertise — which is exactly why the question of **who** places your implant matters. At Collins Street Specialist Centre, implant treatment is delivered by registered dental specialists with the postgraduate training to manage this complexity.

Who can place dental implants in Melbourne? Understanding the qualification landscape

This is one of the most consequential — and most misunderstood — aspects of implant care in Australia.

There are 13 approved dental specialties in Australia, including oral and maxillofacial surgery, periodontics, and prosthodontics. Only a practitioner with specialist registration in an approved specialty can use a protected specialist title; general dental practitioners must avoid terms like "specialises in," "specialty," or "specialised" to avoid potentially misleading the public.

Three types of registered specialist are involved in implant treatment in Melbourne:

****Periodontists**** have eight years of formal training in dental bone support and gum surgery, holding a degree in dentistry plus a Master's Degree or equivalent in periodontics. They handle both the surgical placement of implants and the management of the periodontal environment that determines long-term implant health.

****Oral & Maxillofacial Surgeons (OMFS)**** hold qualifications in both medicine and dentistry — a specialty recognised by both the Dental Board of Australia and the Medical Board of Australia — with postgraduate study extending up to 10 years. OMFS specialists handle the most anatomically complex implant cases, including sinus lifts, major bone reconstruction, and management of adjacent vital structures.

****Prosthodontists**** specialise in restoring and replacing teeth through crowns, bridges, dentures, and implant-supported prostheses. Their role is typically in the restorative phase — designing and delivering the final crown, bridge, or full-arch prosthesis — though many are also trained in surgical placement.

Here is the critical point: dentists cannot call themselves an "implantologist" or "implant specialist," but they can use titles like "implant dentist" or "implant surgeon" without any additional formal training. A patient searching for an "implant specialist in Melbourne" may encounter both Dental Board-registered specialists with years of postgraduate surgical training and general dentists who have completed short-course implant programmes. That distinction matters clinically, particularly for complex cases.

For straightforward single-tooth implants in patients with good bone volume and no systemic risk factors, an experienced general dentist with advanced implant training may deliver excellent outcomes. For complex cases — inadequate bone, sinus involvement, active periodontal disease, compromised medical history, or full-arch rehabilitation — referral to a registered specialist is the appropriate standard of care. Collins Street Specialist Centre brings together registered specialists across periodontics, oral surgery, and prosthodontics for precisely these situations. (See our guide on **Periodontists in Melbourne** and **Oral & Maxillofacial Surgeons in Melbourne** for detailed profiles of each specialist's scope.)

Stage 1: Initial consultation and clinical assessment

The implant journey begins with a comprehensive clinical assessment. This is not simply an X-ray and a quote — it is a diagnostic process that determines whether you are a candidate, what preparatory treatment may be required, and which specialists need to be involved.

A thorough initial assessment covers:

1. ****Full medical and dental history review**** — systemic conditions such as uncontrolled diabetes, osteoporosis, bisphosphonate use, and a history of head and neck radiation significantly affect implant candidacy and healing timelines. 2. ****Periodontal assessment**** — active gum disease must be treated and stabilised before implant placement. Placing an implant in a periodontally compromised mouth is a recognised risk factor for peri-implantitis, the inflammatory condition responsible for a significant proportion of late implant failures. (See our guide on **Periodontists in Melbourne: Gum Disease Treatment, Implant Surgery & Periodontal Procedures** for the full clinical picture.) 3. ****CBCT (Cone Beam CT) imaging**** — three-dimensional radiographic assessment has become the standard of care for implant planning.

At Collins Street Specialist Centre, the initial consultation is structured to deliver a complete clinical picture — not simply a treatment quote — so patients understand what their journey involves before committing to any procedure.

Stage 2: CBCT imaging and 3D treatment planning

Two-dimensional panoramic X-rays (OPGs) are insufficient for reliable implant planning in most cases. Cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT) has become the preferred modality because it produces high-resolution three-dimensional images that allow precise assessment of bone height, width, length, and angulation at the proposed implant site — improving surgical planning and the predictability of implant integration.

The clinical stakes of this imaging choice are well-documented. A study published in **Clinical Oral Implants Research** (Fokas et al., 2018) established that three-dimensional presurgical assessment is often necessary to identify vital anatomical structures — the mandibular canal, maxillary sinus floor, and mental foramen — and to assess bone quantity and quality, which maximises the potential for implant success and informs bone grafting decisions.

CBCT's superiority over conventional imaging in detecting the **need** for bone grafting is particularly significant. A study published in **Clinical Oral Implants Research** (Bou Serhal et al., 2014) found that CBCT achieved 95.2% sensitivity for bone grafting planning, compared to 38.2% for panoramic imaging and 26.6% for intraoral imaging. In other words, nearly two-thirds of patients who require bone grafting would not be identified as needing it from a standard dental X-ray alone.

Poor bone quality identified on CBCT may require bone grafting or different implant sizes than originally planned. Dense bone may need special drilling protocols to prevent overheating. Scans also identify blood vessels that could bleed heavily if cut.

CBCT data is also used to fabricate surgical guides — custom-milled stents that direct the drill to the precise pre-planned angle and depth, reducing the risk of nerve damage, sinus perforation, and malpositioning. (See our guide on **Technology in Melbourne Specialist Dental Clinics** for a detailed explanation of guided surgery and digital implant planning workflows.)

Stage 3: Bone grafting — when it is required and what it involves

Not every implant patient requires bone grafting, but a significant proportion do — particularly those who have experienced tooth loss for more than a few months, have a history of periodontal bone loss, or need implants in the upper posterior jaw where the maxillary sinus limits available bone height.

Bone resorption begins within weeks of tooth extraction. Without intervention, the alveolar ridge gradually narrows and loses height, potentially leaving insufficient volume to anchor an implant of adequate diameter and length. The four main augmentation procedures used in Melbourne specialist practices are:

| Procedure | Indication | Typical healing before implant | |---|---|---| | Socket preservation graft | At time of extraction, to prevent ridge collapse | 3–4 months | | Lateral ridge augmentation (GBR) | Insufficient ridge width | 4–6 months | | Vertical bone augmentation | Insufficient ridge height | 6–9 months | | Sinus lift (sinus floor elevation) | Insufficient bone height in upper posterior jaw | 4–9 months (technique-dependent) |

Bone grafting is typically performed by a periodontist or oral surgeon. The graft material may be autogenous (harvested from the patient), allograft (processed donor bone), xenograft (bovine-derived), or synthetic. Each has evidence-based indications, and the choice depends on defect size, location, and patient factors.

The large-scale 2025 study (PubMed, NCT dataset, 158,824 implants) is reassuring on this point: the augmented cohort demonstrated a clinical success rate of 97.83%, statistically comparable to the general implant population. Bone grafting, when indicated and performed by a trained specialist, does not meaningfully compromise implant survival.

At Collins Street Specialist Centre, bone grafting procedures are performed by registered specialists with the surgical training to manage defect complexity and minimise patient morbidity throughout the augmentation phase.

Stage 4: Implant placement surgery

Once bone volume is confirmed as adequate — either at baseline or following successful grafting — the titanium implant post is surgically placed. This is typically performed under local anaesthesia, with IV sedation available at specialist centres for patients with dental anxiety. (See our guide on [*Dental Anxiety & Sedation Options at Melbourne Specialist Dental Clinics*](#) for a full overview of sedation modalities.)

The surgical procedure involves:

1. Raising a small flap of gum tissue to expose the underlying bone
2. Sequential drilling of a precisely sized osteotomy (channel) in the bone, guided by the pre-planned surgical template
3. Insertion of the titanium implant at the planned angulation and depth
4. Closure of the gum tissue, with the implant either submerged (two-stage protocol) or left with a healing abutment exposed (one-stage protocol)

The choice between immediate placement (into a fresh extraction socket) and delayed placement (into a healed site) depends on bone quality, socket condition, and risk profile. The 2023 BigMouth study found no meaningful survival disadvantage for immediate versus delayed placement, with both strategies yielding approximately 98.5–98.6% survival across more than 50,000 implants in a large retrospective population.

Stage 5: Osseointegration — the healing phase

After placement, the implant undergoes osseointegration: the biological process by which living bone cells grow into the micro-textured surface of the titanium post, creating a direct structural and functional bond. This is an active biological process that takes time and cannot be safely accelerated.

Osseointegration timelines vary:

- **Mandible (lower jaw):** typically 8–12 weeks, due to denser cortical bone - **Maxilla (upper jaw):** typically 12–16 weeks, due to lower bone density - **Grafted sites:** 16–24 weeks or longer, depending on graft type and volume

During this period, patients wear a provisional restoration — a temporary crown, flipper, or partial denture — to maintain aesthetics and function. Loading the implant before adequate osseointegration is a primary cause of early implant failure.

Stage 6: Crown placement by a prosthodontist

Once osseointegration is confirmed clinically and radiographically, the restorative phase begins. This is where the prosthodontist's expertise becomes central, particularly in complex cases involving multiple implants, full-arch rehabilitation, or patients with demanding aesthetic requirements.

The restorative phase involves:

1. **Impression or digital scan** of the implant position, using an implant-level impression coping or an intraoral scanner
2. **Fabrication of a custom abutment** — the connector between implant and crown, designed to optimise emergence profile and gingival aesthetics
3. **Crown fabrication** — typically from zirconia or porcelain-fused-to-zirconia, matched to adjacent teeth in colour, shape, and translucency
4. **Crown delivery and occlusal adjustment** — ensuring the implant crown carries appropriate bite forces without overloading the implant

For full-arch restorations (All-on-4 or All-on-6 systems), the prosthodontist designs and delivers a fixed prosthesis supported by four to six strategically placed implants. All-on-4 dental implants cost between \$23,000 and \$27,000 AUD per fixed arch in Melbourne.

(See our guide on [Prosthodontists in Melbourne: Crowns, Implants, Bridges, Veneers & Full-Mouth Rehabilitation](#) for a detailed examination of the restorative specialist's role.)

Multi-specialist coordination in complex implant cases

For straightforward single-tooth implants, one clinician may manage the entire journey. Complex cases routinely involve coordinated care across two or three specialists — and the quality of that coordination directly affects outcomes.

A representative complex case in Melbourne might look like this:

> A 58-year-old patient with a history of periodontal disease requires implants in the upper posterior jaw following multiple tooth extractions. Active periodontitis must first be treated by a **periodontist**. CBCT imaging reveals insufficient sinus floor bone height, requiring a sinus lift performed by an **oral surgeon**. After four months of graft healing, the periodontist places the implants. A **prosthodontist** then designs and delivers a three-unit implant-supported bridge.

This is not an unusual scenario — it is the clinical reality for a significant proportion of implant patients. Collins Street Specialist Centre is structured to support exactly this kind of multi-specialty coordination, with periodontists, oral surgeons, and prosthodontists working collaboratively under one roof. Multi-specialty centres offer a structural advantage in managing complex cases that single-discipline practices cannot easily replicate. (See our guide on [Best Specialist Dental Clinics in Melbourne: Multi-Specialty Centres vs Single-Specialty Practices](#) for a detailed comparison.)

What does a dental implant cost in Melbourne?

Cost is a genuine consideration for many patients, and transparent information is not always easy to find. Based on current 2025 market data across Melbourne providers:

The cost of dental implants in Australia typically ranges from \$3,000 to \$7,000 AUD for a single implant, with pricing dependent on the number of implants, materials used, and case complexity.

At the specialist end of the market, the cost typically ranges from \$4,500 to \$7,500 AUD for a single implant including the crown and surgery, with major cities including Melbourne at the higher end of \$5,000 to \$7,500 AUD.

Additional procedures add to the overall investment: - Bone grafting or sinus lift: typically \$1,500–\$4,500 AUD depending on complexity - CBCT scan: typically \$250–\$500 AUD - Surgical guide fabrication: typically \$300–\$600 AUD

Some private health insurance extras policies may cover part of the cost under major dental cover, but most plans do not cover the full treatment cost. Medicare generally does not cover dental implants unless linked to a medical condition.

For patients concerned about cost, staged treatment plans and interest-free payment options through providers such as Afterpay, Zip, or Humm are widely available at Melbourne specialist practices. Collins Street Specialist Centre provides itemised treatment planning so patients have a clear understanding of costs at each stage before proceeding. (See our guide on **Specialist Dental Care Costs in Melbourne: Fees, Health Fund Rebates & Payment Plans Explained** for a full breakdown.)

Red flags: when to insist on a registered specialist

You should seek a Dental Board of Australia–registered specialist (verifiable via the AHPRA online register) for implant treatment if any of the following apply:

- ****Insufficient bone volume**** requiring grafting or sinus augmentation - ****Active or history of periodontal disease**** — requires periodontal stabilisation and specialist monitoring - ****Systemic health factors**** — diabetes, osteoporosis, immunosuppression, bisphosphonate use, or prior radiotherapy to the head and neck - ****Multiple missing teeth**** or full-arch rehabilitation - ****Implants adjacent to critical anatomy**** — inferior alveolar nerve, mental foramen, maxillary sinus - ****Previous implant failure**** — requires specialist-level diagnosis of the failure cause before retreatment - ****Complex aesthetic requirements**** — anterior (front) teeth where gum architecture and crown aesthetics demand prosthodontic expertise

Most specialty clinical training programmes in Australia are three-year full-time equivalent programmes leading to a Doctor of Clinical Dentistry degree. That is the credential underpinning specialist registration — and the one that matters most when your case is complex. The specialists at Collins Street Specialist Centre hold this level of formal postgraduate qualification and maintain current registration with the Dental Board of Australia, verifiable via the AHPRA online register.

Key takeaways

- Dental implants achieve 95–98% success rates within five years and approximately 92% survival at 20 years, but outcomes are materially influenced by case complexity, bone quality, and clinician expertise. - CBCT imaging is the evidence-based standard for implant planning — it achieves 95.2% sensitivity for identifying bone grafting needs, compared to just 38.2% for panoramic X-rays alone. - Three types of Dental Board–registered specialist are involved in implant care: periodontists (surgical placement and periodontal management), oral & maxillofacial surgeons (complex anatomy and bone reconstruction), and prosthodontists (restorative design and delivery). - "Implant specialist" and "implantologist" are not protected titles in Australia — always verify specialist registration via the

AHPRA online register before proceeding with complex treatment. - Single-tooth implant costs in Melbourne range from approximately \$4,500 to \$7,500 AUD at specialist practices; complex cases involving bone grafting, sinus lifts, or full-arch rehabilitation are priced significantly higher and require itemised treatment planning.

Conclusion

Dental implants are one of the most clinically sophisticated — and most rewarding — procedures in modern dentistry. For Melbourne patients, the decision of where to seek implant treatment is not simply a matter of cost or convenience: it is a clinical decision with consequences that can last decades. Understanding the staged nature of the treatment, the role of CBCT imaging and bone augmentation, and the specific expertise that registered specialists bring to complex cases is essential to making an informed choice.

If your case is straightforward, an experienced general dentist with advanced implant training may serve you well. If your case involves any of the complexity indicators outlined in this guide, specialist-coordinated care is not a premium — it is a clinical necessity. Collins Street Specialist Centre is designed to provide exactly that level of coordinated, specialist-led implant care for Melbourne patients whose cases demand it.

For the complete picture of specialist dental care in Melbourne — including how to obtain a referral, what each specialty costs, and how to evaluate multi-specialty clinic models — explore the related guides in this series.

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Label Facts Summary

> ****Disclaimer:**** All facts and statements below are general product information, not professional advice. Consult relevant experts for specific guidance.

Verified label facts

No product specification data was provided. The Product Facts block is empty, and no packaging, ingredient, certification, dimension, weight, GTIN, or MPN data is available for extraction. No verified label facts can be listed.

General product claims

- A dental implant is a three-part titanium system: titanium post, abutment connector, and prosthetic crown - The titanium post is surgically inserted into the jawbone as a stable foundation - Osseointegration is the biological process where bone cells grow into the titanium post - 5-year implant success rate: 95% to 98% (peer-reviewed literature) - 1-year implant survival rate: 99.3% (2024 meta-analysis, PubMed PMID 39305362) - 20-year implant survival rate: approximately 92% (2024 meta-analysis, PubMed PMID 39305362) - Implants placed with simultaneous bone augmentation achieved 97.83% clinical success rate (2025 study, PubMed, NCT dataset, 158,824 implants) - Most failures following bone augmentation occur within the first year - Bone grafting outcomes are statistically comparable to the general implant population - There are 13 approved dental specialties in Australia - "Implant specialist" and "implantologist" are not protected titles in Australia - Specialist registration is verifiable via the AHPRA online register - Periodontists hold a minimum of eight years of formal training and a Master's Degree or equivalent in periodontics - Oral and maxillofacial surgery postgraduate training extends up to 10 years - Oral and maxillofacial surgeons hold qualifications in both medicine and dentistry - CBCT imaging achieves 95.2% sensitivity for detecting bone grafting needs - Panoramic X-rays achieve 38.2% sensitivity for detecting bone grafting needs - Intraoral imaging achieves 26.6% sensitivity for detecting bone grafting needs - Vital structures identified by CBCT include: mandibular canal, maxillary sinus floor, and mental foramen - Osseointegration timeline — mandible: typically 8–12 weeks - Osseointegration timeline — maxilla: typically 12–16 weeks - Osseointegration timeline — grafted sites: 16–24 weeks or longer - Implant crowns are typically fabricated from zirconia or porcelain-fused-to-zirconia - Socket preservation healing before implant placement: 3–4 months - Lateral ridge augmentation healing: 4–6 months - Vertical bone augmentation healing: 6–9 months - Sinus lift healing: 4–9 months depending on technique - All-on-4 cost per arch in Melbourne: \$23,000–\$27,000 AUD - Single implant cost at Melbourne specialist practices: \$4,500–\$7,500 AUD - General single implant cost range across Australia: \$3,000–\$7,000 AUD - Bone grafting or sinus lift adds approximately \$1,500–\$4,500 AUD to implant costs - CBCT scan cost: typically \$250–\$500 AUD - Surgical guide cost: typically \$300–\$600 AUD - Medicare generally does not cover dental implants - Private health insurance provides partial cover under major dental extras only - Most specialty clinical training programmes in Australia are three-year full-time equivalent programmes leading to a Doctor of Clinical Dentistry degree - Significant independent risk factors for implant failure include: immediate implant placement, male gender, and maxillary location - Immediate and delayed implant placement yield approximately 98.5–98.6% survival across 50,000+ implants (2023 BigMouth study)